

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

BE IT KNOWN THAT WE, Hiroshi Hashimoto, a citizen of Japan residing at Kawasaki, Japan and Koji Takahashi, a citizen of Japan residing at Kawasaki, Japan have invented certain new and useful improvements in

of which the following is a specification : -

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

SEMICONDUCTOR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DEVICE
AND METHOD OF PRODUCING THE SAME

5 CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application is based on
Japanese priority application No. 2001-205188 filed
on July 5, 2001, the entire contents of which are
hereby incorporated by reference.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to
semiconductor integrated circuit devices and methods
of producing the same, and more particularly to a
semiconductor integrated circuit device including a
nonvolatile semiconductor storage device and using a
plurality of supply voltages, and a method of
producing such a semiconductor integrated circuit
device.

A flash memory device is a nonvolatile
semiconductor storage device that stores information
in the form of electric charges in floating gate
electrodes. The flash memory device, which has a
simple device configuration, is suitable for forming
a large-scale integrated circuit device.

In the flash memory device, information is
written or erased by injecting hot carriers into and
extracting hot carriers by the Fowler-Nordheim-type
tunnel effect from the floating gate electrodes
through a tunnel insulating film. Since a high
voltage is required to generate such hot carriers,
the flash memory device has a voltage rise control
circuit that raises a supply voltage provided in its
peripheral circuits cooperating with memory cells.
Therefore, transistors used in such peripheral
circuits have to operate at a high voltage.

On the other hand, it has been practiced of late to form such a flash memory device and a high-speed logic circuit on a common semiconductor substrate as a semiconductor integrated circuit device. In such a high-speed logic circuit, a transistor employed therein is required to operate at a low voltage. Therefore, such a semiconductor integrated circuit device is required to use a plurality of supply voltages.

2. Description of the Related Art

FIGS. 1A through 1Q are diagrams showing a production process of the conventional semiconductor integrated circuit device including such a flash memory and using a plurality of supply voltages.

In FIG. 1A, a flash memory cell region A, a low-voltage operation transistor region B, and a high-voltage operation transistor region C are formed in partitions on a silicon (Si) substrate 11 on which a field oxide film or an isolation structure (not shown in the drawing) such as a shallow trench isolation (STI) structure is formed. In the step of FIG. 1A, a tunnel oxide film 12A of a thickness of 8 to 10 nm is formed on the above-described regions A through C by performing thermal oxidation on the surface of the Si substrate 11 at temperatures ranging from 800 to 1100 °C. In the step of FIG. 1B, an amorphous silicon film 13 doped with phosphorous (P) and having a thickness of 80 to 120 nm and an insulating film 14 having a so-called oxide-nitride-oxide (ONO) structure are successively deposited on the tunnel oxide film 12A. The ONO insulating film 14 is formed of a silicon dioxide (SiO₂) film 14c of a thickness of 5 to 10 nm deposited by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) on the amorphous silicon film 13, a silicon nitride (SiN) film 14b of a thickness of 5 to 10 nm deposited by CVD on the SiO₂ film 14c, and a thermal oxide film

14a of a thickness of 3 to 10 nm formed on the surface of the SiN film 14b. The ONO insulating film 14 has a good leakage-current characteristic.

Next, in the step of FIG. 1C, a resist pattern 15A is formed on the flash memory cell region A, and the ONO insulating film 14, the amorphous silicon film 13, and the tunnel oxide film 12A are removed from the low-voltage operation transistor region B and the high-voltage operation transistor region C on the Si substrate 11 by using the resist pattern 15A as a mask so that the surface of the Si substrate 11 is exposed in the regions B and C. In removing the tunnel oxide film 12A, wet etching using hydrofluoric acid (HF) is performed so that the surface of the Si substrate 11 is exposed to the HF in the regions B and C.

In the step of FIG. 1D, the resist pattern 15A is removed, and a thermal oxide film 12C of a thickness of 10 to 50 nm is formed in the regions B and C to cover the Si substrate 11 by performing thermal oxidation at temperatures ranging from 800 to 1100 °C. The thermal oxide film 12C may be replaced by a thermal nitride oxide film.

In the step of FIG. 1E, another resist pattern 15B is formed in the flash memory cell region A to cover the ONO insulating film 14 and in the high-voltage operation transistor region C to cover the thermal oxide film 12C, and the thermal oxide film 12C is removed from the low-voltage operation transistor region B by HF processing by using the resist pattern 15B as a mask so that the surface of the Si substrate 11 is exposed in the region B. By the step of FIG. 1E, the surface of the Si substrate 11 is subjected to the second HF processing in the region B.

In the step of FIG. 1F, the resist pattern 15B is removed, and a thermal oxide film 12B of a

thickness of 3 to 10 nm is formed on the exposed Si substrate 11 in the region B by performing thermal oxidation at temperatures ranging from 800 to 1100 °C. The thermal oxide film 12B may be replaced by a thermal nitride oxide film. Further, in the step of FIG. 1F, as a result of the thermal oxidation for forming the thermal oxide film 12B, the thickness of the thermal oxide film 12C formed in the high-voltage operation transistor region C increases.

Next, in the step of FIG. 1G, an amorphous silicon film 16 doped with P and having a thickness of 100 to 250 nm is deposited on the structure of FIG. 1F by plasma CVD. The amorphous silicon film 16 may be replaced by a polysilicon film. Further, the amorphous silicon film 16 may be doped with P in a later step. In the step of FIG. 1H, a resist pattern 17A is formed on the amorphous silicon film 16, and by using the resist pattern 17A as a mask, patterning is performed successively on the amorphous silicon film 16, the ONO insulating film 14, and the amorphous silicon film 13 in the flash memory cell region A so that a multilayer gate electrode structure 16F of the flash memory which structure is formed of an amorphous silicon pattern 13A, an ONO pattern 14A, and an amorphous silicon pattern 16A and includes the amorphous silicon pattern 13A as a floating gate electrode is formed in the region A. In the step of FIG. 1G, it is possible to form a silicide film of, for instance, tungsten silicide (WSi) or cobalt silicide (CoSi) on the amorphous silicon film 16 as required. Further, it is also possible to form a non-doped polysilicon film and then form an n-type gate electrode of P or arsenic (As) or a p-type gate electrode of boron (B) or difluoroboron (BF₂) in a later step of ion implantation.

Next, in the step of FIG. 1I, the resist

pattern 17A is removed, and a new resist pattern 17B is formed to cover the flash memory cell region A. By using the resist pattern 17B as a mask, patterning is performed on the amorphous silicon
5 film 16 in the low-voltage operation transistor region B and the high-voltage operation transistor region C so that a gate electrode 16B of a low-voltage operation transistor and a gate electrode 16C of a high-voltage operation transistor are
10 formed in the regions B and C, respectively.

Next, in the step of FIG. 1J, the resist pattern 17B is removed, and a protection oxide film (also referred to as a protection insulating film or a thermal oxide film) 18 is formed, by performing
15 thermal oxidation at temperatures ranging from 800 to 900 °C, to cover each of the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F in the flash memory cell region A, the gate electrode 16B in the low-voltage operation transistor region B, and the gate
20 electrode 16C in the high-voltage operation transistor region C.

Next, in the step of FIG. 1K, a resist pattern 19A is formed on the structure of FIG. 1J so as to cover the low-voltage operation transistor region B, the high-voltage operation transistor region C, and a part of the flash memory cell region A. By using the resist pattern 19A and the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F as masks, ion implantation of P⁺ is performed typically with a
25 dose of 1×10^{14} to 3×10^{14} cm⁻² at accelerating voltages ranging from 30 to 80 keV so that an n-type diffusion region 11a is formed next to the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F in the Si substrate 11. P⁺ may be replaced by As⁺.
30

35 In the step of FIG. 1K, by using the resist pattern 19A as a mask, ion implantation of As⁺ is performed typically with a dose of 1×10^{15} to

5 performed in the low-voltage operation transistor region B and the high-voltage operation transistor region C since the regions B and C are covered with the resist pattern 19A.

Next, in the step of FIG. 1M, the resist pattern 19B is removed, and a resist pattern 19C is formed on the Si substrate 11 so as to leave only the low-voltage operation transistor region B exposed. Further, in the step of FIG. 1M, ion implantation of a p-type or n-type impurity is performed by using the resist pattern 19C as a mask so that a pair of lightly doped drain (LDD) diffusion regions 11d are formed on both sides of the gate electrode 16B in the Si substrate 11 in the region B with the gate electrode 16B serving as a self-alignment mask.

Next, in the step of FIG. 1N, the resist pattern 19C is removed, and a resist pattern 19D is

formed on the Si substrate 11 so as to leave only the high-voltage operation transistor region C exposed. Further, in the step of FIG. 1N, ion implantation of a p-type or n-type impurity element is performed by using the resist pattern 19D as a mask so that a pair of LDD diffusion regions 11e are formed on both sides of the gate electrode 16C in the Si substrate 11 in the region C. The diffusion regions 11d and 11e may be formed in the same step.

Further, in the step of FIG. 1O, sidewall insulating films 16s are formed on both sides of each of the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F, the gate electrode 16B, and the gate electrode 16C by depositing and performing etchback on a CVD oxide film. In the step of FIG. 1P, a resist pattern 19E is formed to cover the flash memory cell region A and leave the low-voltage operation transistor region B and the high-voltage operation transistor region C exposed. Further, by performing ion implantation of a p-type or n-type impurity element with the resist pattern 19E and the gate electrodes B and C serving as a mask, p-type or n-type diffusion regions 11f are formed on both sides of the gate electrode 16B in the Si substrate 11 in the region B, and similarly, p-type or n-type diffusion regions 11g are formed on both sides of the gate electrode 16C in the Si substrate 11 in the region C. A low-resistance silicide film of, for instance, WSi or CoSi may be formed as required on the surface of each of the diffusion regions 11f and 11g by silicide processing.

In the step of FIG. 1Q, an interlayer insulating film 20 is formed on the Si substrate 11 so as to continuously cover the regions A through C. Further, in the region A, contact holes are formed in the interlayer insulating film 20 so that the diffusion regions 11b and 11c are exposed, and W

plugs 20A are formed in the contact holes. Likewise, in the region B, contact holes are formed in the interlayer insulating film 20 so that the diffusion regions 11f are exposed, and W plugs 20B are formed in the contact holes. In the region C, contact holes are formed in the interlayer insulating film 20 so that the diffusion regions 11g are exposed, and W plugs 20C are formed in the contact holes.

In the production process of the semiconductor integrated circuit device including the flash memory device having the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F, in the step of FIG. 1J, the protection oxide film 18 of a thickness of 5 to 10 nm is formed on the sidewall faces of the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F by thermal oxidation performed at temperatures ranging from 800 to 900 °C. As a result of the thermal oxidation, the protection oxide film 18 is formed not only on the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F but also on the sidewall faces of each of the gate electrode 16B formed in the low-voltage operation transistor region B and the gate electrode 16C formed in the high-voltage operation transistor region C as shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B.

At this point, the protection oxide film 18 forms bird's beaks that penetrate under the gate electrode 16B in the region B as shown circled by broken lines in FIG. 2B. Therefore, especially in a low-voltage operation transistor whose gate length is short, that is, whose gate oxide film 12B is thin, a substantial change in the thickness of the gate oxide film 12B is effected right under the gate electrode 16B, thus causing a problem that a threshold characteristic shifts from a desired value.

Indeed, such a problem is prevented from occurring if the protection oxide film 18 is not formed. However, without formation of the

protection oxide film 18, electrons retained in the amorphous silicon pattern 13A (hereinafter, also referred to as a floating gate electrode pattern 13A) are dissipated to the sidewall insulating films 16s formed by CVD and etchback in the step of FIG. 10 as shown in FIG. 3B so that information stored in the flash memory device is lost in a short period of time. On the other hand, with the protection oxide film 18 that is a high-quality thermal oxide film hardly allowing a leakage current being formed on the sidewalls of the floating gate electrode pattern 13A, the electrons injected into the floating gate electrode pattern 13A are stably retained therein as shown in FIG. 3A.

Therefore, it is essential to form the protection oxide film 18 in the semiconductor integrated circuit device including the flash memory device. However, formation of such a protection oxide film inevitably causes the problem of a change in the threshold characteristic of a MOS transistor forming a peripheral or logic circuit. Such a problem of a change in the threshold characteristic of the MOS transistor is noticeable when the MOS transistor is a high-speed transistor having a short gate length.

FIG. 4 is a plan view of a configuration of a flash memory cell (flash memory device) having a single-layer gate electrode structure by related art. In FIG. 4, the same element as those of the previous drawings are referred to by the same numerals, and a description thereof will be omitted.

According to FIG. 4, a device region 11A is formed on the Si substrate 11 by a field oxide film 11F. One end of the above-described floating gate electrode pattern 13A is formed on the Si substrate 11 to cross the device region 11A. In the device region 11A, by using the floating gate

electrode pattern 13A as a self-alignment mask, the n^- -type source region 11a and the n^+ -type source line region 11b are formed on one side, and the n^+ -type drain region 11c is formed on the other side.

5 On the Si substrate 11, another device region 11B is formed next to the device region 11A. An n^+ -type diffusion region 11C is formed in the device region 11B. The other end of the floating gate electrode pattern 13A is formed as a coupling
10 part 13Ac covering the diffusion region 11C.

FIG. 5A is a sectional view of the flash memory cell of FIG. 4 taken along the line X-X'.

According to FIG. 5A, the tunnel oxide film 12A is formed between the source line region
15 11b and the drain region 11c on the Si substrate 11, and the floating gate electrode pattern 13A is formed on the tunnel oxide film 12A. Further, the n^- -type source region 11a is formed outside the n^+ -type source line region 11b in the Si substrate 11.
20 The sidewall insulating films 16s are formed on the sidewalls of the floating gate electrode pattern 13A.

FIG. 5B is a sectional view of the flash memory cell of FIG. 4 taken along the line Y-Y'.

According to FIG. 5B, the floating gate
25 electrode pattern 13A continuously extends from the device region 11A to the adjacent device region 11B on the field oxide film 11F formed on the Si substrate 11. The coupling part 13Ac of the floating gate electrode pattern 13A is capacitive-
30 coupled via an oxide film 12Ac to the high-density diffusion region 11C.

At the time of a write (program) operation, by providing the source line region 11b, applying a drain voltage of +5 V to the drain region 11c, and
35 applying a write voltage of +10 V to the high-density diffusion region 11C as shown in FIGS. 6A and 6B, the potential of the floating gate electrode

pattern 13A rises so that hot electrons are injected into the floating gate electrode pattern 13A via the tunnel oxide film 12A in the device region 11A.

On the other hand, at the time of an erase operation, an erase voltage of +15 V is applied to the source line region 11b with the drain region 11c and the high-density diffusion region 11C being grounded as shown in FIGS. 6C and 6D. As a result, the electrons in the floating gate electrode pattern 13A tunnel through the tunnel oxide film 12A to the source region 11a to be absorbed into a source power supply through the source line region 11b.

Thus, in the flash memory cell of FIG. 4, the high-density diffusion region 11C serves as a control gate electrode, and unlike the conventional flash memory cell of a multilayer gate structure, it is unnecessary to form the above-described ONO insulating film 14 between the polysilicon floating gate electrode and the polysilicon control gate electrode. In the flash memory cell of FIGS. 5A and 5B, the oxide film 12Ac serves as the ONO insulating film 14. Since the oxide film 12Ac is formed on the Si substrate 11 by thermal oxidation, the oxide film 12Ac has high quality.

FIGS. 7A through 7M are diagrams showing a production process of a semiconductor integrated circuit device including the flash memory cell of FIG. 4 in addition to the low-voltage operation transistor B and the high-voltage operation transistor C. In the drawings, the same elements as those previously described are referred to by the same numerals, and a description thereof will be omitted.

According to FIG. 7A, the thermal oxide film 12C of a thickness of 5 to 50 nm is formed on the Si substrate 11 by performing thermal oxidation at temperatures ranging from 800 to 1100 °C in each

of the flash memory cell region A, the low-voltage operation transistor region B, and the high-voltage operation transistor region C. In the step of FIG. 15B, the thermal oxide film 12C is removed from the flash memory cell region A by a patterning process using a resist pattern 15₁.

Next, in the step of FIG. 7C, the resist pattern 15₁ is removed, and the tunnel oxide film 12A of a thickness of 5 to 15 nm is formed on the surface of the Si substrate 11 in the region A by performing thermal oxidation at temperatures ranging from 800 to 1100 °C. In the step of FIG. 7C, as a result of the thermal oxidation for forming the tunnel oxide film 12A, the thermal oxide film 12C is developed in each of the regions B and C.

Next, in the step of FIG. 7D, the thermal oxide film 12C is removed from the low-voltage operation transistor region B by a patterning process using a resist pattern 15₂. Then, in the step of FIG. 7E, after the resist pattern 15₂ is removed, the thermal oxide film 12B of a thickness of 3 to 10 nm is formed on the exposed Si substrate 11 in the region B by performing thermal oxidation at temperatures ranging from 800 to 1100 °C. In the step of FIG. 7E, as a result of the thermal oxidation for forming the thermal oxide film 12B, the tunnel oxide film 12A is developed in the region A and the thermal oxide film 12C is developed in the region C.

Next, in the step of FIG. 7F, the amorphous silicon film 13 uniformly doped with P and having a thickness of 150 to 200 nm is formed on the Si substrate 11. In the step of FIG. 7G, patterning is performed on the amorphous silicon film 13 with a resist pattern 17₁ serving as a mask, so that the floating gate electrode pattern 13A is formed in the flash memory cell region A, a gate electrode pattern

13B is formed in the low-voltage operation transistor region B, and a gate electrode pattern 13C is formed in the high-voltage operation transistor region C.

5 Next, in the step of FIG. 7H, the surfaces of the floating gate electrode pattern 13A and the gate electrode patterns 13B and 13C are covered with the protection oxide film 18 of a thickness of 5 to 10 nm by thermal oxidation at temperatures ranging
10 from 800 to 900 °C. Then, in the step of FIG. 7I, with a resist pattern 17₂ serving as a mask, the source region 11a is formed by performing ion
15 implantation of P⁺ or As⁺ with a dose of 1×10^{14} to 5×10^{14} cm⁻² at accelerating voltages ranging from 30 to 80 keV.

Further, in the step of FIG. 7J, with the regions B and C being covered with a resist pattern 17₃, ion implantation of As⁺ is performed with a
20 dose of 5×10^{14} to 3×10^{15} cm⁻² at accelerating voltages ranging from 30 to 50 keV in the region A by using the floating gate electrode pattern 13A as a self-alignment mask. Thereby, the n⁺-type source
25 line region 11b is formed inside the source region 11a and the n⁺-type drain region 11c is formed on the opposite side of a channel region from the source region 11a.

Next, in the step of FIG. 7K, a resist pattern 17₃ covering the flash memory cell region A is formed, and the LDD regions 11d and 11e are
30 formed in the regions B and C, respectively, by ion implantation of a p-type or n-type impurity element.

Further, in the step of FIG. 7L, the sidewall oxide films 16s are formed on both
sidewalls of each of the floating gate electrode
35 pattern 13A and the gate electrode patterns 13B and 13C. In the step of FIG. 7M, with the flash memory region A being covered with a resist pattern 17₄,

the diffusion regions 11f and 11g are formed in the regions B and C, respectively, by ion implantation of a p-type or n-type impurity element.

Also in the production of the semiconductor integrated circuit device including the flash memory device of such a single-layer gate structure, when the thermal oxide film 18 is formed as a protection insulating film to cover the single-layer gate electrode structure (the floating gate electrode pattern) 13A in the flash memory cell region A as shown in detail in FIG. 8A in the step of FIG. 7H, the same thermal oxide film 18 is also formed in the low-voltage transistor region B so as to cover the gate electrode 13B as shown in FIG. 8B. As a result, bird's beaks that penetrate right under the gate electrode 13B are formed as shown circled in FIG. 8B. Therefore, the low-voltage operation transistor formed in the region B is prevented from having a desired threshold characteristic.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is a general object of the present invention to provide a semiconductor integrated circuit device and a method of producing the same in which the above-described disadvantage is eliminated.

A more specific object of the present invention is to provide a semiconductor integrated circuit device in which formation of bird's beak right under the gate electrode of a semiconductor device formed together with a flash memory device on a substrate is effectively prevented.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method of producing such a semiconductor integrated circuit device.

The above objects of the present invention are achieved by a semiconductor integrated circuit device including a substrate, a nonvolatile memory

device formed in a memory cell region of the substrate and having a multilayer gate electrode structure including a tunnel insulating film covering the substrate and a floating gate electrode
5 formed on the tunnel insulating film and having sidewall surfaces covered with a protection insulating film formed of a thermal oxide film, and a semiconductor device formed in a device region of the substrate, the semiconductor device including a
10 gate insulating film covering the substrate and a gate electrode formed on the gate insulating film, wherein a bird's beak structure is formed of a thermal oxide film at an interface of the tunnel insulating film and the floating gate electrode, the
15 bird's beak structure penetrating into the floating gate electrode along the interface from the sidewall faces of the floating gate electrode, and the gate insulating film is interposed between the substrate and the gate electrode to have a substantially
20 uniform thickness.

The above objects of the present invention are also achieved by a semiconductor integrated circuit device including: a substrate; a nonvolatile memory device formed in a memory cell region of the
25 substrate, the nonvolatile memory device including a first active region covered with a tunnel insulating film, a second active region formed next to the first active region and covered with an insulating film, a control gate formed of an embedded diffusion
30 region formed in the second active region, a first gate electrode extending on the tunnel insulating film in the first active region and forming a bridge between the first and second active regions to be capacitive-coupled via the insulating film to the
35 embedded diffusion region in the second active region, the first gate electrode having sidewall faces thereof covered with a protection insulating

film formed of a thermal oxide film, and a diffusion region formed on each of sides of the first gate electrode in the first active region; and a semiconductor device formed in a device region of the substrate, the semiconductor device including a gate insulating film covering the substrate and a second gate electrode formed on the gate insulating film, wherein a bird's beak structure is formed of a thermal oxide film at an interface of the tunnel insulating film and the first gate electrode, the bird's beak structure penetrating into the first gate electrode along the interface from the sidewall faces of the first gate electrode, and the gate insulating film is interposed between the substrate and the second gate electrode to have a substantially uniform thickness.

According to the above-described semiconductor integrated circuit devices, no bird's beak structure is formed to penetrate into the second gate electrode. Therefore, the problem of a change in the threshold characteristic of the semiconductor device can be avoided.

The above objects of the present invention are also achieved by a method of producing a semiconductor integrated circuit device, including the steps of (a) forming a semiconductor structure including a tunnel insulating film covering a memory cell region of a substrate, a first silicon film covering the tunnel insulating film, an insulating film covering the first silicon film, and a gate insulating film covering a logic device region of the substrate, (b) depositing a second silicon film on the semiconductor structure formed in the step (a) so that the second silicon film covers the insulating film in the memory cell region and the gate insulating film in the logic device region, (c) forming a multilayer gate electrode structure in the

memory cell region by successively patterning the second silicon film to serve as a control gate electrode, the insulating film, and the first silicon film in the memory cell region with the second silicon film being left in the logic device region, (d) forming a protection oxide film so that the protection oxide film covers the multilayer gate electrode structure in the memory cell region and the second silicon film in the logic device region, (e) forming diffusion regions in both sides of the multilayer gate electrode structure in the memory cell region by performing ion implantation of an impurity element into the substrate with the multilayer gate electrode structure and the second silicon film being employed as masks, (f) forming a gate electrode in the logic device region by patterning the second silicon film, and (g) forming diffusion regions in the logic device region by performing ion implantation with the gate electrode being employed as a mask, whereby a nonvolatile memory device is formed in the memory cell region and a semiconductor device is formed in the logic device region.

The above objects of the present invention are further achieved by a method of producing a semiconductor integrated circuit device, including the steps of (a) forming a semiconductor structure including a tunnel insulating film covering a memory cell region of a substrate and a gate insulating film covering a logic device region of the substrate, (b) depositing a silicon film on the semiconductor structure formed in the step (a) so that the silicon film covers the tunnel insulating film in the memory cell region and the gate insulating film in the logic device region, (c) forming a first gate electrode in the memory cell region by selectively patterning the silicon film with the silicon film

being left in the logic device region, (d) forming a protection oxide film so that the protection oxide film covers the first gate electrode in the memory cell region and the silicon film in the logic device region, (e) forming diffusion regions on both sides of the first gate electrode in the memory cell region by performing ion implantation of an impurity element into the substrate with the first gate electrode and the silicon film being employed as masks, (f) forming a second gate electrode in the logic device region by patterning the silicon film, and (g) forming diffusion regions in the logic device region by performing ion implantation with the second gate electrode being employed as a mask, whereby a nonvolatile memory device is formed in the memory cell region and a semiconductor device is formed in the logic device region.

According to the above-described methods, the protection oxide film is formed to cover the multilayer gate electrode structure or the gate electrode in the memory cell region before the gate electrode is patterned in the logic device region. The protection oxide film prevents the bird' beak structure from being formed as a penetration into the gate electrode in the logic device region. Therefore, the problem of a change in the threshold characteristic of the semiconductor device in the device region can be avoided. Further, when the diffusion regions are formed in the memory cell region by ion implantation, the device region is covered with the silicon film. By using the silicon film as a mask, a resist process may be omitted, thus simplifying the production process of the semiconductor integrated circuit device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects, features and advantages of

the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

5 FIGS. 1A through 1Q are diagrams showing a production process of a conventional semiconductor integrated circuit device including a flash memory device of a multilayer gate structure;

10 FIGS. 2A and 2B are diagrams for illustrating a disadvantage of the conventional semiconductor integrated circuit device including the flash memory device of the multilayer gate structure;

15 FIGS. 3A and 3B are diagrams for illustrating a role of a protection oxide film employed in the flash memory device of the multilayer gate structure employed in the conventional semiconductor integrated circuit device;

20 FIG. 4 is a plan view of a flash memory cell of a single-layer gate structure according to related art;

 FIGS. 5A and 5B are sectional views of the flash memory cell of FIG. 4;

25 FIGS. 6A through 6D are diagrams for illustrating write and erase operations of the flash memory cell of FIG. 4;

30 FIGS. 7A through 7M are diagrams showing a production process of a semiconductor integrated circuit device including the flash memory cell of FIG. 4

35 FIGS. 8A and 8B are diagrams for illustrating a disadvantage of the semiconductor integrated circuit device including the flash memory cell of FIG. 4;

 FIGS. 9A through 9I are diagrams showing a production process of a semiconductor integrated

circuit device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 10A and 10B are diagrams for illustrating an effect of the first embodiment;

5 FIGS. 11A and 11B are diagrams for illustrating another effect of the first embodiment;

FIGS. 12A through 12I are diagrams showing a production process of a semiconductor integrated circuit device according to a second embodiment of
10 the present invention; and

FIGS. 13A and 13B are diagrams for illustrating effects of the second embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15 A description will now be given, with reference to the accompanying drawings, of embodiments of the present invention.

[First Embodiment]

FIGS. 9A through 9I are diagrams showing a
20 production process of a semiconductor integrated circuit device according to a first embodiment of the present invention. In the drawings, the same elements as those previously described are referred to by the same numerals, and a description thereof
25 will be omitted.

In this embodiment, the steps of FIGS. 1A through 1G are first performed, so that a structure corresponding to FIG. 1G is obtained in the step of FIG. 9A. At this point, a silicon-on-insulator
30 (SOI) substrate may replace the Si substrate 11. Further, a tunnel nitride film may replace the tunnel oxide film 12A.

Further, in the step of FIG. 9B, the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F is formed in
35 the flash memory cell region A by performing patterning using the resist pattern 17A described in the step of FIG. 1H. In the step of FIG. 9B, no

patterning is performed on the low-voltage operation transistor region B and the high-voltage operation transistor region C that are covered with the resist pattern 17A.

5 In this embodiment, next, in the step of FIG. 9C, the resist pattern 17A is removed, and the protection insulating film 18 is formed of a thermal oxide film to cover the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F by performing thermal oxidation at
10 temperatures ranging from 800 to 900 °C. The same thermal oxide film 18 is also formed on the surface of the amorphous silicon film 16 in each of the regions B and C.

15 Further, in the step of FIG. 9C, with the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F serving as a self-alignment mask, the diffusion region 11c is formed in the flash memory cell region A by performing ion implantation of As^+ (or P^+) under the same conditions as in the above-described step of
20 FIG. 1L. The impurity concentration may be the same on the side of the diffusion regions 11a and 11b and the side of the diffusion region 11c. At this point, no ion is injected into the Si substrate 11 in the regions B and C that are covered with the amorphous
25 silicon film 16. A resist pattern that has an opening on the flash memory cell region A may be employed.

30 In the step of FIG. 9D, by using the resist pattern 17B previously described in the step of FIG. 1I as a mask, patterning is performed on the amorphous silicon film 16 in the regions B and C so that the gate electrodes 16B and 16C are formed in the low-voltage operation transistor region B and the high-voltage operation transistor region C,
35 respectively.

 Next, in the step of FIG. 9E, with the resist pattern 19C previously described in the step

of FIG. 1M being employed as a mask, the LDD diffusion regions 11d are formed in the Si substrate 11 in the region B by performing ion implantation of an n-type or p-type impurity element therein.

5 In the step of FIG. 9F, with the resist pattern 19D previously described in the step of FIG. 1N being employed as a mask, the LDD diffusion regions 11e are formed in the Si substrate 11 in the region C by performing ion implantation of an n-type or p-type impurity element therein. In the steps of
10 FIGS. 9E and 9F, the diffusion regions 11d and 11e may be formed under the same ion implantation conditions in the same step.

In the step of FIG. 9G, which corresponds
15 to the above-described step of FIG. 10, the sidewall insulating films 16s are formed on each of the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F and the gate electrodes 16B and 16C. In the step of FIG. 9H, which corresponds to the above-described step of FIG.
20 1P, the flash memory cell region A is covered with the resist pattern 19E. Further, with the gate electrodes 16B and 16C and the sidewall insulating films 16s being used as self-alignment masks, the diffusion regions 11f and 11g are formed in the Si
25 substrate 11 in the regions B and C, respectively, by performing ion implantation of an n-type or p-type impurity element therein.

Further, by performing the same step as previously described in FIG. 1Q, a semiconductor
30 integrated circuit device of the structure of FIG. 9I corresponding to FIG. 1Q can be obtained.

In this embodiment, when the protection insulating film 18 is formed by thermal oxidation in the step of FIG. 9C, no patterning has been
35 performed on the amorphous silicon film 16 in the regions B and C. As a result, in the regions B and C, the thermal oxide film 18 is formed on the

surface of the amorphous silicon film 16, but is prevented from being formed at an interface between the amorphous silicon film 16 and the gate oxide film 12B. Further, no such thermal oxidation is performed in any step after the patterning step of the gate electrodes 16B and 16C of FIG. 9D. Therefore, although the protection insulating film 18 is formed to cover the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F as shown in FIG. 10A, no thermal oxide film other than the gate oxide film 12B is developed on the bottom of the gate electrode 16B. Therefore, the problem of a change in the threshold characteristic of the low-voltage operation transistor can be avoided.

As shown circled in FIG. 10A, in the step of FIG. 9C, bird's beaks are formed under the floating gate electrode pattern 13A with the formation of the protection insulating film 18. On the other hand, with respect to the MOS transistors of the regions B and C, bird's beaks, if ever formed, are far smaller in thickness and penetration distance than those formed under the floating gate electrode pattern 13A.

Further in this embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 11A and 11B, in the ion implantation step of FIG. 9C, no resist pattern is required to be provided in the low-voltage operation transistor region B and the high-voltage operation transistor region C since the regions B and C are covered with the amorphous silicon film 16. Consequently, this simplifies the production process of the semiconductor integrated circuit device.

[Second Embodiment]

FIGS. 12A through 12I are diagrams showing a production method of a semiconductor integrated circuit device including a flash memory device of a

single-layer gate electrode structure according to a second embodiment of the present invention. In the drawings, the same elements as those previously described are referred to by the same numerals, and
5 a description thereof will be omitted.

In this embodiment, steps corresponding to those of FIGS. 7A through 7D are first performed, so that a structure corresponding to that of FIG. 7E is obtained in the step of FIG. 12A. In this
10 embodiment, an SOI substrate may also replace the Si substrate 11. Further, a thermal nitride oxide film may replace the tunnel oxide film 12A or the thermal oxide films 12B and 12C.

Next, in the step of FIG. 12B, which
15 corresponds to the step of FIG. 7F, the amorphous silicon film 13 of a thickness of 100 to 300 nm is deposited on the structure of FIG. 12A. The amorphous silicon film 13 may be replaced by a polysilicon film. Further, the amorphous silicon
20 film 13 may be doped with P⁺. In the step of FIG. 12C, patterning is performed on the amorphous silicon film 13 by using a resist pattern 27₁ as a mask so that the floating gate electrode pattern 13A is formed. The resist pattern 27₁ covers the low-
25 voltage operation transistor region B and the high-voltage operation transistor region C. Consequently, no patterning is performed on the amorphous silicon film 13 in the regions B and C in the step of FIG. 12C.

30 Next, in the step of FIG. 12D, the resist pattern 27₁ is removed, and the protection insulating film 18 of a thickness of 5 to 10 nm is formed of a thermal oxide film so as to cover the floating gate electrode pattern 13A in the region A
35 by performing thermal oxidation at temperatures ranging from 800 to 900 °C. As a result of the thermal oxidation, the thermal oxide film 18 is also

formed on the surface of the amorphous silicon film 13 in the regions B and C.

Next, in the step of FIG. 12E, a resist pattern 27₂ corresponding to the resist pattern 17₂ in FIG. 7I is formed on the structure of FIG. 12D. With the resist pattern 27₂ being employed as a mask, ion implantation of P⁺ (or As⁺) is performed with a dose of 1×10^{14} to 5×10^{14} cm⁻² at accelerating voltages ranging from 30 to 80 keV so that the diffusion region 11a is formed next to the floating gate electrode pattern 13A in the flash memory cell region A. Further in the step of FIG. 12E, after the ion implantation of P⁺, ion implantation of As⁺ is performed with a dose of 1×10^{15} to 6×10^{15} cm⁻² at accelerating voltages ranging from 30 to 80 keV so that the resistance of the diffusion region 11a is reduced.

Next, in the step of FIG. 12F, the resist pattern 27₂ is removed, and with the floating gate electrode pattern 13A being employed as a mask, ion implantation of As⁺ is performed with a dose of 5×10^{14} to 3×10^{15} cm⁻² at accelerating voltages ranging from 20 to 60 keV in the region A so that the diffusion regions 11b and 11c are formed in the Si substrate 11 in the region A. At this point, the step of FIG. 12E is omissible. Further, a resist pattern having an opening only on the flash memory cell region A may be formed alternatively.

Next, in the step of FIG. 12G, a resist pattern 27₃ is formed on the structure of FIG. 12F. The flash memory cell region A is covered with the resist pattern 27₃. Then, patterning is performed on the amorphous silicon film 13 with the resist pattern 27₃ being employed as a mask in the regions B and C so that the gate electrodes 13B and 13C are formed therein.

In the step of FIG. 12H, the resist

pattern 27₃ is removed and a resist pattern 27₄ covering the flash memory cell region A is formed. With the resist pattern 27₄ being employed as a mask, an n-type or p-type impurity element is introduced
5 into the Si substrate 11 by ion implantation so that the LDD diffusion regions 11d and 11e are formed in the regions B and C, respectively.

Further, in the step of FIG. 12I, the resist pattern 27₄ is removed, and a CVD oxide film
10 16S is deposited. Further, with the CVD oxide film 16S being protected by a resist pattern 27₅ in the flash memory cell region A, etchback is performed in the regions B and C so that the sidewall oxide films 16s are formed on the sidewalls of each of the gate
15 electrodes 13B and 13C.

Furthermore, by performing the same ion implantation as in the step of FIG. 7M on the structure of FIG. 12I, the diffusion regions 11f and 11g in the Si substrate 11. A p-type or n-type gate
20 electrode is also formable. A low-resistance silicide film of, for instance, WSi or CoSi may be formed as required on the surface of each of the gate electrodes 13B and 13C and the diffusion regions 11f and 11g by silicide processing.

FIGS. 13A and 13B are diagrams showing detailed configurations of the flash memory device and the low-voltage operation transistor formed according to this embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 13A, the floating gate
30 electrode pattern 13A has not only its sidewall faces but also its top surface uniformly covered with the protection insulating film 18 in this embodiment. Therefore, electrons accumulated in the floating gate electrode pattern 13A are stably
35 retained even if the flash memory device is left in a hot environment for a long time.

Further in this embodiment, the amorphous

silicon film 13 is not patterned in the regions B and C when the thermal oxidation step of FIG. 12D is performed. Therefore, as shown in FIGS. 13B, no bird' beaks of the thermal oxide film penetrate under the gate electrodes 13B and 13C. This stabilizes the threshold characteristic and the operation characteristic of each MOS transistor formed on the Si substrate 11 on which the flash memory device is formed as well. The improvements in the threshold characteristic and the operation characteristic are remarkable in a low-voltage operation transistor having a short gate length and a thin gate oxide film.

In this embodiment, no resist pattern is required to be formed in the ion implantation step of FIG. 12F, thus simplifying the production process.

In the flash memory device of a multilayer-gate type according to the previous embodiment, the multilayer gate electrode structure 16F may also have its sidewall faces and top surface covered continuously with the protection insulating film 18 in the configuration of FIG. 9I as in that of FIG. 12I.

According to the present invention, a protection oxide film is formed to cover a multilayer gate electrode structure or a floating gate electrode pattern in a flash memory cell region before a gate electrode is patterned in a first or second device region. The protection oxide film prevents a bird' beak structure from being formed to penetrate into the gate electrode in the device region. Therefore, the problem of a change in the threshold characteristic of a semiconductor device in the device region can be avoided. Further, according to the present invention, when diffusion regions are formed in the flash memory cell region by ion implantation, the device region is covered

with an amorphous silicon film. By using the amorphous silicon film as a mask, a resist process may be omitted, thus simplifying the production process.

- 5 The present invention is not limited to the specifically disclosed embodiments, but variations and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

10

20110101 10:00:00